

7-27-1966

Kabul Times (July 27, 1966, vol. 5, no. 105)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

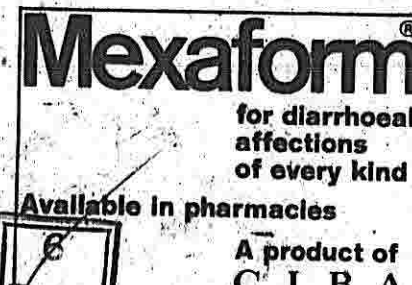
Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (July 27, 1966, vol. 5, no. 105)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 1243.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1243>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.





THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. V, NO. 105

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1966, (ASAD 5, 1345, S.H.)

5-1

Price Af. 3

Prime Minister Appears Before Jirgah, Answers Questions On Parties, Badakhshan Visit

Plans For Dept. Of Vocational Education Stated

KABUL, July 27, (Bakhtar).—In a speech at the seminar of the provincial directors of education Dr. Samadi, president of the vocational education department in the Education Ministry, said that the ministry will open two technical schools in Herat and Kunduz.

The Agriculture School of Kabul, Dr. Samadi said further, will be transferred to the Helmand Valley. The transfer will be made so that the Helmand Valley project may directly benefit from the school and the school from the project.

Reporting on the activities of his department Dr. Samadi said arrangements have been undertaken to increase the size of various vocational schools. This would be done in order to be able to meet the rising demands for technical personnel in the fields of industry, agriculture, communication, etc.

He said there were more students admitted in technical schools this year than last. Likewise, the programme of studies in these schools is being extended from three to four years. The Ministry's objective in extending the programme of studies was to ensure graduation of personnel with a wider knowledge and higher competence in their respective fields.

The curriculum of the Afghan Institute of Technology has also been revised, Dr. Samadi said, and its students are given job assignments after completing 13 years of education.

Dr. Samadi informed the participants in the seminar that the Education Ministry has plans to establish local handicraft centres around the country. He asked them to present their views. On whether such centres are needed, and how they should function in the event they deem such centres desirable. On the question of providing buildings for vocational school, Dr. Samadi said, last year a loan of three and one half million dollars was obtained from the Agency for International Development for building and equipping seven vocational schools. The Ministry, he said, is now engaged in preliminary preparations for constructing these buildings.

Group Makes Suggestions On Southwest Africa

UNITED Nations, July 27, (AP).—A South-west African organisation recommended Tuesday that the United Nations deprive South Africa of its League of Nations mandate over South-west Africa and send out a four-power international council of custodians by next Jan. 1 to take over that mandated territory.

The South-west Africa National United Front (SWANUF) made that recommendation in a public appeal to "the Afro-Asian and socialist states at the United Nations" and other sympathetic governments.

It asked them to request that the UN General Assembly convene five days early—on Sept. 15—and give priority to the question of South-west Africa.

It also recommended that the United Nations convene a constituent assembly to draft a constitution for the territory and set a target date for its independence.

Burumba Kerina and Nathanael Mbava signed the appeal. A New York representative of the Front, one of at least four rival organisations claiming to speak for the South-west Africa's Negroes.

A week ago the International Court of Justice in the Hague dismissed a complaint of Ethiopia and Liberia that South Africa had violated the mandate by introducing apartheid (race segregation) in the territory. The court ruled that they had no legal right to bring the case.

The African group of 36 UN member countries has set up a committee to study what to do now. Some diplomats believe the UN charter could be amended to require that all mandated territories be put under UN trusteeship. South-west Africa is the only one that has not been.

STOP PRESS

TOKYO, July 27, (Reuters).—The Viet Cong today called for a boycott of South Vietnamese general elections scheduled for September, the North Vietnam News Agency reported.

It quoted a Viet Cong statement saying the constituent National Assembly elections being called by South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu, were an attempt to hoodwink public opinion.

Agricultural Projects, Anti-Corruption And Smuggling Measures Also Discussed

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal appeared before the Wolesi Jirgah Tuesday afternoon.

The weekly question hour began with a request for information about the marriage law. A new marriage law was drafted to meet present social requirements, the Prime Minister said.

Marriage Law

Now it is important that the registration procedure is observed and that each couple gets a marriage certificate.

According to Article 32 of the draft law on marriage the possession of a marriage certificate is absolutely necessary, the Prime Minister said. This will facilitate legal procedures in marriage disputes.

Commenting on the draft law regulating the establishment of the office of attorney general, Maiwandwal said that the office was set up in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The draft law has been, like other decree laws, presented to the Wolesi Jirgah for consideration, Maiwandwal said.

Asked about the transport company, Maiwandwal said, it was doing a good job in transporting materials for projects rapidly. Answering another question, Maiwandwal noted the traffic department was affiliated with the Interior Ministry in order to facilitate the flow of traffic throughout the country and to coordinate all traffic departments.

Badakhshan Visit

Maiwandwal reported that he has promised the Deputies and the Senator from Badakhshan that time permitting he will pay a visit to their province and if possible to Pamir also.

Preparations for the visit have been made and if parliamentary engagements and his health permit him, he would like to spend a week in Badakhshan this month, he said.

Asked about the relations between landowners and farmers, Maiwandwal said several laws and regulations have been drafted. There are draft laws on farming, leasing land, formation of irrigation associations and agriculture associations, hunting, the formation of cooperatives for cattle raisers and agricultural cooperatives.

These draft laws which have been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Maiwandwal said, will be considered by legal experts of the Ministry of Justice to be sure they follow the Constitution, of Afghanistan. After these procedures are completed, these draft laws will be sent for approval to the Wolesi Jirgah.

Chapter 3

In answer to another question Maiwandwal said supplementary laws and regulations to complement Chapter 3 of the Constitution which concerns the fundamental rights of the people have been prepared. Some of them are now going through the legal channels. Some are already in force as decree laws. Others are being drafted.

The press law, the criminal procedure law, and the attorney general's law are some examples which have brought great changes within the judicial framework of the country, he said.

The criminal procedure law, the law on participation in public welfare, and the communications law are some of those laws which have been drafted in accordance with spirit of the Constitution but will be amended in accordance with new requirements.

Foreign Policy

When asked about his foreign policy, Maiwandwal explained that before seeking a vote of confidence from the Wolesi Jirgah,

Officials Appear Before Wolesi Jirgah's Committees

KABUL, July 27, (Bakhtar).—Wolesi Jirgah's Committee on Budget and Financial Affairs yesterday studied the budget of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Mines and Industries for the current year. Dr. Rawan Farhadi, Director General of Political Affairs Department, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Eng. S. Hashim Mirzad, President of Mines and Geology Department in Mines and Industries Ministry, appeared before the committee to testify.

he had already outlined his foreign policy in accordance with the constitution and which he will continue to follow.

"The need for the support and cooperation of the people to implement the policy of the government required the pursuance of a political move but since the political parties law has not yet been approved by the Jirgah much cannot be said on this matter," Maiwandwal said.

"Now fortunately, since the political parties law has been approved by the Wolesi Jirgah the government plans that with the completion of legal procedures of the draft law and in accordance with the Constitution, to determine the direction of its political philosophy and will of course with the help of its supporters implement it," Maiwandwal said.

Wheat Supply

In answer to another question Maiwandwal said the government has already dispatched quantities of wheat to Balkh and Fariab provinces. The government hopes that this relief measure will bring down the prices of essential food stuffs. If there is need to send wheat to Jowzjan province the government will send it, he said.

Commenting on one of the deputies' suggestions that food production in the country be encouraged, Maiwandwal said that as international studies show the world in general and the developing countries in particular will experience certain difficulties in the future due to shortage of food. The question whether we will be self-sufficient in the next 10 years is an important subject, he said, which ought to be carefully considered.

Raising Productivity

Large general campaigns throughout the country to increase agricultural productivity should be taken in hand. The government is ready to distribute fertilisers to farmers at the cost price.

The improvement of seeds is another important subject which is not escaping the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. On some experimental farms, improved seeds have given good yields.

(Contd. on page 4)

Thant, Kosygin Hold 3-Hour Talks

MOSCOW, July 27, (AP).—UN Secretary General U Thant discussed Vietnam, disarmament and European problems with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin for three hours Tuesday. A UN spokesman said the two men had a frank exchange of views in a very cordial atmosphere. He declined to give details of the conversation.

The spokesman for Thant said he was unable to tell whether the possible calling of a Vietnam peace conference or the American airmen held in North Vietnam were mentioned.

A Soviet announcement described Kosygin's talks with Thant as having taken place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Kosygin and Thant met privately in the Kremlin for 90 minutes and then lunched together for an equal length of time.

The UN spokesman said UN matters came up only at a separate meeting later with Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister V. V. Kuznetsov. But the spokesman said the question of another term for Thant as Secretary General did not come up. Thant's five-year term expires November 3. Diplomatic observers here, have thought one of the main purposes of Thant's four-day visit to Moscow, which began Monday, was to see if the Soviet Union would support him for another term.

Malaysia Sees Indonesian Cabinet As Step To Peace

KUALA LUMPUR, July 27, (AP).—The formation of a new Indonesian cabinet, with that country's new reform leadership apparently entrenched more solidly than ever, was seen in Malaysia Tuesday as a prelude to a formal peace pact between Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur.

Commenting on the new cabinet, Deputy Premier Tun Abdul Razak was quoted by the Straits Times as saying he expects a broad agreement on peace arrangements, reached in Bangkok recently, to be ratified by the Indonesian government "very soon."

Razak shaped the Bangkok agreement with Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik, who has emerged as one of five first Ministers in the Presidium of the new cabinet.

Lieut. General Suharto, who rose to fame following the October 1 coup attempt, remained firmly in power. The general holds three key positions in the new government—chairman of the presidium, Defence Minister, and security chief.

Suharto told newsmen half the 24 Ministers were military men

UN Council Debate To Resume Thursday On Israel, Syria

UNITED NATIONS, July 27, (DPA).—The UN Security Council Tuesday adjourned its special session on the Syrian-Israeli conflict until Thursday to hear reports from the organisation's ceasefire commission in Jerusalem.

The report, to be given by the commissions head, General Odd Bull of Norway, is to form the basis for further consultations and the decision. It concerns the Israeli air attack on Syrian construction equipment on July 14.

The UN ceasefire commission will also make a report on Israeli charges of Syrian sabotage actions. The report will also be considered by the Security Council in arriving at its decision.

Tuesday's two-hour session saw Jordan's delegate Mohammed el-Farra calling for "a more effective remedy" by the UN to make sure that Israel adhered to the rules of the armistice agreement between Israel and neighbouring Arab countries.

More condemnation of Israel for the July 14 attack on Syria was not sufficient, el-Farra said.

But he failed to say what remedy he had in mind.

The Iraqi delegate, Khadhin Khalaf criticised western nations for their military assistance to Israel and said any such assistance to an aggressor was bound to increase its appetite for conquests and exploits.

In reply to the statements by Jordan and Iraq, Israeli delegate Michael Comay questioned the justification of Jordan's and Iraq's interference in favour of Syria and called on the Security

Council "to ignore" these statements.

Israel Tuesday asked the local UN chief representative to urge Syria "to desist from further anti-Israeli sabotage in order to restore border peace," an official source disclosed.

The Israeli appeal was made Tuesday when general Odd Bull, UN chief of staff, called on Joseph Teakoah, assistant director general of the Israel Foreign Ministry.

Asking Bull to use his influence, Teakoah referred to Monday's Damascus bulletin issued by the alleged Syrian saboteurs organisation "Assifah" which claimed some of their "storm troops" clashed with Jordan soldiers. In the ensuing fight one el Fatah storm trooper was killed and several were wounded.

Poles Worried About War In Vietnam, Fanfani Reports

WARSAW, Poland, July 27, (AP).—Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani Tuesday found Polish leaders preoccupied with the war in Vietnam and worried that it may bring World War III, informed sources said.

Fanfani, on a three-day visit to Poland, talked with Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki, Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz and President Edward Ochab. Tuesday night he and Italian Ambassador Enrico Aillaud hosted Rapacki and approximately 600 other guests at an Italian Embassy reception.

Italian sources said Fanfani found Rapacki singularly pessimistic about the future and concerned that the Vietnam conflict might grow into a world war.

At one point, Fanfani suggested to Rapacki that it sounded incongruous for the Poles to discuss plans for European security, relaxation and East-West trade and at the same time to be so pessimistic about peace, the sources said.

They predicted that a Polish-Italian communique to be issued Wednesday will express mutual concern over the war in Vietnam and its retarding effect on improvement of east-west relations in Europe.

USSR Communique Strains W. German, Indian Relations

BONN, July 27, (DPA).—Diplomatic relations between Federal Republic of Germany and India continued out of tune yesterday over a statement by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi referring to the "fact of the existence of two German states".

The reference was contained in a communique during her recent visit to the Soviet Union.

The second man in the West German Foreign Ministry, State Secretary Carl Carstens yesterday called the Indian Ambassador to West Germany S.K. Banerjee to the Foreign Ministry to inform him of his government's viewpoint regarding certain passages in the Soviet-Indian communique.

The Foreign Ministry statement on yesterday's meeting between Banerjee and Carstens did not go into further detail.

Only Monday, the West German Ambassador to India, Dietrich Von Mirbach, called on the Indian Foreign Minister Sadar Swaran Singh in regard to the controversial passages in the Moscow communique.

Well-informed sources in New Delhi revealed that Swaran Singh had pointed out to Mirbach that the Indian standpoint, as mentioned in the communique was not new.

Swaran Singh is reported to have pointed out that the reference to India's known position was the reason for concern, especially that relations between India and West Germany have been friendly for many years.

NASA To Explore Venus By Floating Balloon

WASHINGTON, July 27, (AP).—The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Tuesday it may try to explore the atmosphere of Venus by floating balloons or other inflatable buoyant devices on the plane's dense clouds.

The agency also will look into the feasibility of releasing "descent and impact probes," that would gather data on the lower atmosphere and surface conditions of Venus.

Water, Soil Survey Project For Harirod Basin Inaugurated

HERAT, July 27, (Bakhtar).—The water and soil survey project for the Harirod Basin was inaugurated yesterday in Herat by Assistant Governor, Mohammad Siddiq.

There is 140,000 hectares of arid land in the basin which may be brought under irrigation.

A number of other provincial officials and local residents and the personnel of the project were present at the inauguration ceremony.

White House Gets Word From Hanoi On Pilots; U.S. Senators Protest Premier Ky's Proposal

WASHINGTON, July 27, (Reuters).—The United States has welcomed what officials interpret as a change of attitude by North Vietnam over making captured American pilots stand trial as war criminals.

The White House said Monday it had received information through unnamed diplomatic channels that North Vietnam did not at present intend trying the captive pilots.

Presidential spokesman, Bill Moyers, said information received was consistent with a telegram which President Ho Chi Minh had sent to the Columbia Broadcasting System saying there was "no trial in view" for the captured Americans.

Meanwhile South Vietnam's Ambassador Zu Zan Thai sought Tuesday to allay alarm over the suggestion of an invasion of North Vietnam by emphasizing "we are ready to negotiate any time."

The envoy said the official position of the South Vietnam government was to seek a settlement of the conflict on the basis of the Geneva agreements.

He made the statement after a meeting of more than one hour with Assistant Secretary of State William P. Bundy.

He was asked about a Saigon interview published current issue of U.S. News World report in which Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky expressed the view that only a military invasion of North Vietnam could bring complete victory.

On Tuesday Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield called on the Johnson administration to "dis-

sociate itself completely and at once from the South Vietnamese Premier's assertion that an invasion of North Vietnam is necessary for victory.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy Democrat—New York, said Tuesday the proposal of S. Vietnam Premier Nguyen Cao Ky for an armed confrontation with China now is "singularly inept."

"Kennedy told a news conference the comment by Ky was an example of how to make things, 'far, more difficult' for the U.S. government and the U.S. people.

The Viet Cong has charged that the United States is launching chemical warfare "in South Vietnam in defiance of international law. It also said West German chemists have helped the United States to build plants there to produce combat gas."

Hanoi's News Agency in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo Wednesday quoted a "black book" published by the national liberation front's "committee to denounce the war crimes of the U.S. and their henchmen in South Vietnam."

The United States in the past has denied it is engaging in "as warfare," and said that only tear gas and riot-control agents had been used to avoid civilian casualties.

In the war front, an American spokesman said American marines have killed more than 700 "North Vietnamese" regulars in a big sweep through heavy jungle country just South of the border between the two Vietnams.

Casualties to the thousands of marines taking part in the action in the mountainous border country are offi-



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times
PUBLISHING AGENCY

Food For Thought

Books must be read as deliberately and reservedly as they are written.

Henry David Thoreau

Treaty Essential As Man Conquers Space

The latest American success in outer space is remarkable in many ways.

First of all the Gemini 10 astronauts broke all past records in altitude reached. They are the first two human beings to have reached the height of 747 Kilometers. Secondly, the experiment proved not only that docking is possible but that the transfer of astronauts and equipment from one orbiting satellite to another is not a theory but a practical proposition. The Gemini 10 astronauts were able to remove a panel from an already orbiting body. They were able to energise another satellite using their own fuel and managed to change its course. These achievements are truly remarkable.

Right now there is talk among world scientists that our planet may be hit by an asteroid of a considerable magnitude. It is said that this asteroid which is about a mile in diameter can destroy a city as big as Sydney which has a population of over two million. If the calculations which at present show that the asteroid will miss our planet by millions of miles prove wrong and suddenly it shifts to a collision course, maybe the American experiment with Gemini 10 will provide the possibilities of either destroying the asteroid before it reaches this planet or else change its course so that it will miss the earth.

However, the Gemini flight also creates fresh problems which make the signing of a space agreement between the two space powers all the more necessary. It showed that man made satellites can be intercepted and parts

removed. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have satellites in orbit. Other countries too may launch their own satellites in the future. There has to be a guarantee against interference with satellites. Without such an agreement fresh sources of tension between the East and the West are likely to develop.

It is heartening to note that both the United States and the Soviet Union are in agreement that space and celestial bodies are not subject to national appropriation. Both countries have submitted draft proposals to the United Nations committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which are being discussed in the legal sub-committee.

It is indeed encouraging to note that the sub-committee has reached full agreement on the text of two articles of a treaty which combines provisions made in the two drafts. One article reads: "Outer space including the moon and other celestial bodies is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use of occupation or by any other means. A second article on the liability of a nation for damages caused by launching spacecraft has also been agreed upon. It is hoped that the sub-committee will come to a decision regarding the remaining articles of the treaty so it can be signed and sealed as soon as possible.

The signing of such a treaty should open the way for international cooperation and understanding specially as far as space research and activities are concerned.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Israh* carried an editorial entitled "Another Step for the Welfare of the People." Recalling a recent news item about the smuggling of sheep across our western borders, the editorial welcomed the step taken by the government to abolish local customs offices which were set up in various parts of the country and instead strengthening the controls on our borders.

After discussing the ill effects of smuggling on the national economy, the editorial expressed the hope that following the enforcement of measures that have been adopted to curb smuggling, the sheep that are fed with the grass and fresh air of this country will not provide the meat for other people's tables.

The abolishing of local customs checking points also helps in promoting internal trade between various provinces. Passenger's time in buses also carrying cargo will be saved, too.

Israh carried a letter to the editor signed Nazir Ahmadi. Ahmadi complained about the scarcity of ice on the market. Previously during the hot summer season people used to buy natural ice or snow in order to cool themselves. During recent years the government banned the use of such ice and snow for health reasons and instead urged the use of artificial ice produced at the slaughter house.

This year, however the letter said, there is no artificial ice to be found. It urged the authorities concerned to see that clean ice is made available on the market. Otherwise the heat becomes unbearable.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial on the re-opening of the Lahore-Amritsar route for the transit of the Indo-Afghan trade. It is one of the main problems of landlocked countries that their trade is affected whenever an incident happens to block one of its transit routes. This has in turn a direct bearing on the rise and fall of prices.

In August 1965 the transit route to India via Lahore and Amritsar was blocked due to a military clash between Pakistan and India. Even the Karachi port was closed for some time. This created problems for Afghanistan who conducts its international trade via Karachi and bilateral trade with India via Lahore and Amritsar. Afghanistan's trade with India reaches thousands of tons of commodities worth millions of dollars. Naturally all this cannot be carried by air. Fresh and dry fruit

constitute one of the most important Afghan export items to India.

The closure of the Lahore-Amritsar route last year inflicted considerable losses on the Afghan orchard owners as well as traders. The consumers and traders in India suffered. The incident also led to a rise in the prices of items that we used to import from India.

The nationally-circulated weekly publication of news and opinion says in its forthcoming issue that de Gaulle wants such a conference and Johnson "has no objections."

Further, it says in the periscope column, de Gaulle has a 48-hour stop on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe on his way back from the Pacific, giving time for a meeting, and U.S. Under Secretary of State George Ball, an anti-Gaullist and opponent of a Johnson-de Gaulle meeting, will be retired soon.

Pravda has an article by Serebriyakov from Colombo who writes that the first section of a tyre plant built with the Soviet Union's economic aid and with the active participation of Soviet specialists will soon go into operation in Kelania, a suburb of Ceylon's capital.

The correspondent notes that Ceylon, which has rubber in ample amount has to import over 130,000 tyres a year. By the end of this year the plant in Kelania is to put out already several score thousand tyres, the plant's second section will boost the output to 360,000 tyres a year.

The *Straits Times* warned Thursday that Southern Africa faces dangerous, possibly violent times as a result of the World Court's ruling on the Southwest Africa case.

In an editorial, the widely circulated Malaysian daily said the decision leaving the disputed territory under white-ruled South Africa's mandate, "however sound in law this judgment maybe," is likely to be regarded as "so much nonsense—especially as 14 of the World's top judges could not agree."

The Hungarian Communist Party newspaper *Hepszabadsag* Sunday said

Therefore the governments efforts through diplomatic channels to open the Lahore-Amritsar route is appreciated, specially now that it is the season for fresh fruit.

In conclusion the editorial expressed the hope that the differences between "our two friendly countries—India and Pakistan—will be solved in the light of the Tashkent declaration."

WORLD PRESS

the Geneva agreements on the treatment of prisoners of war cannot be applied to U.S. pilots downed over North Vietnam, as the U.S. has not declared war.

In an editorial, the paper added the Americans have launched a great campaign against the trial by court of American airmen captured in the course of Hanoi's bombing.

"They expected world opinion to take their side and endorse the cause of the bombers."

"But theirs is a vain expectation. The Geneva agreements on prisoners of war, to which they have been referring, merely reminded people of other Geneva agreements—those under which no foreign troops should be stationed in Vietnam."

"The Americans have violated these latter Geneva agreements by opening up military operations against North Vietnam without a declaration of war."

The *People's Daily* Sunday published an editorial entitled "The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples Unite, Fight and Win Victory Together."

"It says by flagrantly perpetrating the monstrous crimes of bombing Hanoi, the capital, and Haiphong, the second largest city, of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has escalated its war of aggression against Vietnam to a new and graver stage."

U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious, barbarous and vicious imperialism in the world. At the same time it is a paper tiger, outwardly strong but inwardly brittle. While suffering dismal defeat after another in its war of aggression in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has, on the one hand, frantically escalated the war and conducted war blackmail and, on the other, again invoked the Geneva Agreements which it has long torn to shreds, in order to spread the peace talks smokescreen and cast a fishing bait.

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief
Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switchboard number 23043, 24028, 24026.

Circulation and Advertising:
Extension 59:

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Government Printing Press

U.S. To Spend 4th Of Foreign Aid In Vietnam

The most important stabilising factor in South Vietnam's potentially turbulent politics today is the vast and increasing American commitment to that country.

American anxiety to achieve military victory with her own troops, and the willingness to spend one-quarter of American foreign aid this year in Vietnam, are both powerful arguments for supporting the political status quo. The Ky Government, in power almost since the start of the American build-up in spring 1965, can for the moment only benefit from this.

American readiness to stick with Premier Ky was certainly reinforced when the Buddhists in their campaign earlier this summer made the major error of developing an anti-American campaign. This campaign ignored the elementary fact that American support, whether passive or active, is necessary for the removal of any Saigon Government.

It is now common to hear non-governmental politicians in S. Vietnam complaining that the Americans no longer pay any attention to them. One leader, spoke bitterly of his failure to make the Americans listen to his analysis of the 'undemocratic nature of the forthcoming elections. An experienced foreign observer commented that the days when any Vietnamese politician could find some American intelligence or political outfit to listen to his case have disappeared.

It is against this background that the American attitude to the September elections for a constituent assembly must be seen. Although opposition politicians from the Left and Right have challenged the fairness of the electoral system and the independence of the assembly, the Americans seem ready to accept that

any elections will perform a useful public relations function for the Ky Government, above all abroad.

It may be a correct calculation that for the moment the apathy or cynicism of many Vietnamese themselves about the election does not matter much. This is because there is no group that seems able to make its opposition effective. As the above-mentioned S. Vietnamese politician put it, the political parties (in fact often basically cliques) may have cadres, but they lack roots in the masses. The Buddhists, on the other hand, do have a hold on the masses, but lack so far effective organisation.

Recently the Buddhists have been involved in the problems of their own leadership as a result of their defeat by the Government. The demands this week for the immediate appointment of a provisional civilian government (reported only in distorted form by the censored S. Vietnamese Press) by a group representing all religions, was little more than a gesture.

It is probably the case that the leaders of this group—the Catholic Father Quynh, a political priest with ascetic, almost western features straight from the pages of Graham Greene, and the ex-soldier Buddhist monk Phap Tri, an ally of the Buddhist hero Tri Quang—do not, for the moment, expect to achieve anything concrete.

It is also typical of the situation that groups which have announced their intention of boycotting the elections will almost certainly try to get clandestine allies into the assembly.

Another factor contributing to the present artificial stability is the apparent lack of significant support for groups anxious to change the

government among powerful army officers. The necessity for such support only underlines the importance of the civilian politicians on their own.

In the long term, however, the factors favouring instability seem likely to gather strength. In the first place nothing has been done to remove the popular discontent which was attracted and then canalised by the Buddhist demonstrations. The Americans may stand solidly behind Ky, but his Government, most observers agree, has no better roots in the masses than the most cliquish political party.

And if nothing is done to curb the present rise in prices, the ordinary soldiers and the average townsman will have another solid grievance. There is also a less tangible development, but which is equally dangerous to the Government. This is the growing sense of disengagement from the war that one finds among all sorts of Vietnamese in Saigon of whatever political opinion.

This is partly caused, it seems, by the estrangement from the government. But it is also certainly largely the result of an alienation caused by the American domination of the war, and of more besides. Part of this feeling is that the Americans are fighting their own and not the S. Vietnamese war. No-one knows, people say, what the Americans are really up to. At its most extreme, it leads to charges that the Americans do not want peace. More moderate people simply say that North and South Vietnam are being set at each other by the great Powers like two fighting cocks.

It is for these reasons that the present political success of the Ky Government has such weak foundations. —(OENS).

Soviet Farmers Report Good Harvests

This summer is not too favourable for Soviet farmers; torrential rains with hail and strong winds are too frequent in a number of areas. But on the whole the farmers are pleased with their results since the grain harvest in a large number of regions in the European part of the USSR is not bad at all and promises well in Siberia and the Virgin land of development areas in Kazakhstan.

The farmers are also pleased with the prices which the USSR government has been paying for grain for the second year and in the large number of agricultural machines they received in the first half of the year. Since the first of July the collective farmers (members of agricultural cooperatives) have been getting guaranteed wages for their labour on the same level as the workers of state farms.

All this, naturally enough, has influenced the progress of harvesting. Despite the whims of weather, harvesting is proceeding smoothly. Many husbandries, having taken in the harvest and straw, began ploughing up the

fields right away for next year's harvest which is an effective means of accumulating moisture in the soil.

The northern Caucasus was the first of the major grain-producing areas of the USSR to enter harvesting grain.

This area was afflicted by floods and hurricanes.

But the consequences were not too serious. The harvester combine operators quickly found a method of harvesting grain in these conditions. Grain harvesting has been in the main completed in the Kuban area and the farmers of that region sold to the state two million tons of grain mainly the Kuban wheat famous for its high quality, and thus have already fulfilled two-thirds of the state plan.

The leaders of this territory are of the opinion that it will be possible to sell hundreds of thousands of tons of grain for higher prices over and above the state plan, store up enough seeds and grain for fodder and distribute much grain among the collective farmers in remuneration for their labour.

Many husbandries of the northern Caucasus are taming in an excellent harvest. The state farm "gigant-3" (Rostov region), for instance, harvested of large quantities wheat from an area of 25,000 hectares. Excellent crops have been raised in the southern regions of the U. Kraine. It is, in the main, not bad also in the central black soil zone.

Whereas in the not European part of USSR the grain crops ripened much earlier than usual, in Siberia and in the virgin areas of Kazakhstan they will ripen somewhat later than usual due to a late spring. The state of crops there is regarded as satisfactory.

The area under grain crops and pulses in the country amounts to over 125 million hectares. About 31 million hectares had been harvested by July 2. This is why it is yet difficult to forecast the total grain harvest.

A harvest is a harvest only when it is in grain storages. This old truth rules out all definite forecasts. (Tass).

Channel Tunnel: 44 Miles In 45 Minutes

Recently, after three days of talks between the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Britain and France, it was decided to proceed with plans to build a tunnel under the English Channel linking the two countries. The proposed tunnel would be twice as long as any now in the Alps.

The construction alternatives have been narrowed to two methods: a tunnel bored through a remarkably homogeneous layer of chalk that seems to stretch unbroken under the Channel, or a tube prefabricated in sections, floated into place and submerged into a trench dredged across the strait.

Both plans would carry twin, electrified rail lines. The idea of a highway tunnel was rejected because it would require a number of artificial islands for ventilation. A bridge across the 21-mile strait, while possible from an engineering standpoint, would be very costly and its 140 piers, like the ventilation shafts, would be a hazard to shipping.

The English Channel is one of the world's busiest water-ways. Some 500 ships daily sail through the strait between Calais and Dover.

The tunnel would be 32 miles long, with 23 miles under water. Motorists seeking to cross the channel would drive their cars onto a ribbon of covered flat-cars, linked to form a continuous roadway. One train would carry 150 or 300 cars, depending on whether it had one or two decks.

Loading each train would take 12 minutes, according to the Channel Tunnel Study Group. The 44-mile journey between the British and French terminals would take 45 minutes. Unloading would take about five minutes.

It therefore appears that a rail tunnel, with trains at five-minute intervals, can carry more automobile traffic than a highway tunnel of comparable size—1,800 vehicles an hour in each direction compared to 1,300 in the more expensive highway tunnel.

The trains could carry tractor-trailers, buses and other heavy loads, and the tunnel would also link the rail nets of Britain and the Continent.

The field surveys ended last fall show that this "lower chalk" formation under the Channel floor, best suited for tunneling, lies unbroken

along the entire route. Not only is the chalk soft enough for tunneling machines but it also is largely waterproof.

While the tunnel would be lined with concrete for long-term protection, this would not have to be done immediately.

The chalk of the Dover cliffs consists largely of shells from tiny creatures (foraminifera) that lived in an ancient sea. The chalk was laid down over millions of years, during which time a succession of species evolved and became extinct.

A geologist, given a sample of the chalk hauled up from a drill hole in the Channel floor, can tell, from the fossil shells within it, when that fragment was laid down in relation to other samples. In this way it has been possible to trace the continuity of the lower chalk formation from Britain to France.

The report of the Channel Tunnel Study Group on the alternative idea of submerging the tunnel in sections is less detailed. The surveys have shown the Channel floor to be flat enough for such construction. The sections would be roughly 400 feet long and 50 feet in diameter, with concrete walls 4 feet thick. (New York Times).

ANTI-CORRUPTION LAW

PART IV

Article 17:

Should not the party giving the bribe under (article 10-11-12) be a judge, a moffi, or a member of Saranwalli or a government official, he shall be deprived of holding government jobs for five years as the consequence of his conviction for giving a bribe.

Article 18:

If an intermediary participates in the commission of the crime of bribery, he shall be subject to the same penalty of the offence. A party to a bribery case may avail himself of the rules for mitigating circumstances provided by the law and administered by

the judge.

Article 19:

The articles, goods and money given in bribery shall be confiscated, in addition to the fines set by this law.

Should the articles and goods not be found, depending on the circumstantial evidence, either the party giving the bribe or the party receiving it shall pay the price of them to the government.

Article 20:

Attempt to obtain a bribe or to give it, is subject to the same punishment as that of the offence itself. Pursuant to the provisions

made by law and the order issued by the judges, use may be made of the rules related to mitigating circumstances in considering a bribery attempt.

Article 21:

This law comes into force thirty days after it is published in the official Gazette.

Article 22:

Upon the enforcement of this law, provisions made by articles (96 to 99), Chapter 4 of the second part of the law on the Offences by or Relating to Public Servants and the Offences against Public Security and Interest shall be considered annulled. (The End)

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 50
Classified: per line, bold type, Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

RADIO AFGHANISTAN

Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services Western Music

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.
m band.

English Programme:
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs.
Foreign language programmes
on 62 m band.

include: local and international
news, commentary, talks on Af-
ghanistan.

AIR SERVICE

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival—0830

Mazar-Kabul

Arrival—1240

Herat-Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival—1600

New Delhi-Kabul

Arrival—1615

Amritsar-Kabul

Arrival—1615

Kabul-New Delhi

Departure—0800

Kaoul-Kandahar-Herat

Departure—0830

Kabul-Mazar

Departure—0900

IRANIAN AIRWAYS

Tehran-Kabul

Arrival—0830

Kabul-Tehran

Departure—0930

P.I.A.

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival—1050

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure—1130

Departure—1030

AEROFLOT

Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Khost-Kabul

Departure—0830

Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul

Arrival—1230

Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar

Departure—0830

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival—1605

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure—1330

Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut

Departure—1030

SATURDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Arrival—1050

Beirut-Tehran-Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival—1030

Kandahar-Kabul

Arrival—1030

Kabul-Kandahar

Departure—0830

P.I.A.

Peshawar-Kabul

Arrival—1050

Kabul-Peshawar

Departure—1130

Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121
Police	20507
De-Afghanistan Bank	20045
Radio Afghanistan	24353
Pashany-Tejeraty Bank	22092
Airport	22316
Ariana Sales Office	24731-
	24732
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
New Clinic	24272

Nasser Says Progressive Arabs Have 4 Million Men To Liberate Palestine

ALEXANDRIA, UAR, July 27, (AP).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser said Tuesday revolutionary Arab states can mount an army of four million men for the liberation of Palestine but he accused what he called Arab reactionaries of conspiring to sabotage the Arab struggle against Israel.

Nasser spoke at an Alexandria rally marking the 10th anniversary of his proclamation of nationalisation of the Suez canal company. He told a cheering of about 30,000 that UAR will coordinate its efforts to liberate Palestine with revolutionary, progressive Arab states but we will never join with reactionary collaborators in the Arab world.

Nasser singled out Saudi Arabia as a prime example of reactionary Arab state.

"Let Saudi Arabia liberate itself of United States and British bases then we can talk with its leader about the liberation of Palestine," Nasser declared.

"While Arab reactionary countries are in the imperialist zone of influence they will never fight Israel. We can mount an army of four million for the liberation of Palestine, American and Britain can give Israel planes but they cannot put four million men into the field to back Israel."

Cartography Dept. Prepares All Kinds Of Maps Needed Here

Accurate maps are important for the development of any country and more so for a country like Afghanistan which had not been properly surveyed until recently.

The only maps to be found in Afghanistan were the quarter inch (1/253440) range maps drawn by Survey of India teams between 1880 and 1915 from which 1:1,000,000 and 1:2,000,000 scale maps were prepared. But as they were not drawn from an essential territorial point of view they could not be considered true contour maps of Afghanistan.

Relatively more accurate maps were those of the Helmand Valley drawn in 1952 by the Morrison-Knudsen Company with photogrammetry technique developed by the Fairchild Company of the U.S.A. and those of the coalmine areas of the northern parts of the country made by Survey of India experts between 1961 and 1963. Thus Afghanistan had no accurate geographical data when it decided on planned development about a decade ago.

In 1957 the first steps were taken for aerial topography on a photogrammetric basis. It was then that the Ministry of Mines and Industries signed contracts for aerial topography with the Fairchild Company for an aerial survey of the southern parts of Afghanistan. In the same year the Soviet Techno-Export Company took over the mapping project for the northern parts of the country and began to work in close collaboration with the Geological Survey Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

By 1961 all the aerial views, photo-mosaic and topographical maps of a major part of the northern provinces were completed and the work of mapping the southern regions is now under way. Aerial photographs of different parts of the country in 1/25,000 and 1/70,000 scales and photo-mosaic of 1/50,000 and 1/100,000 scale have been completed, and the drawing of topographical maps of 1/250,000, 1/100,000 and 1/50,000 scale is in progress.

As the need to draw accurate and true maps of Afghanistan was recognised, a separate Department of Cartography was set up in the Ministry of Mines and Industries in 1958. The department has a spacious building equipped with the most modern appliances and is manned by trained personnel. The following projects have been taken up during the last two years.

1. Taking aerial photographs and mosaics and making topographical maps

in different scales for the Water and Soil Survey Department and the Ministries of Mines and Industries, and Public Works.

2. Drawing maps of different parts of the country and areas under projects in large scale from 1/5,000 to 1/1,000 according to the triangulation techniques of topography.

The following maps were completed recently:

The Jangalak Technicum plan map in 1/5,000 scale.

The map of Laghman in 1/2,000 scale.

A number of villages in Kunar province have been surveyed and the maps given to the provincial authorities.

A 1/1,000 scale map of the Karez Mir Farm and blueprints of Pul-i-Khumri, Baghlan, the cement factory, Ghor, Nahrain and Mahmood-Iraqi have also been completed in 1/200 scale.

Recently a geodetic and topographi-

cal survey map of Kabul Kot 430 sq. km, was completed in 1/2,500 scale.

A contract was signed between the Water and Soil Survey and the Cartography Departments for mapping the Kabul and Hari-Rud Valleys. Aerial photographs of 2,100 sq. km. of Kabul Valley and 3,200 sq. km. of Herat have been taken and given to the Soil and Water Survey Department.

A number of photo-mosaics of Karte 3 and 4 have been completed. The plan for measuring land between Kabul and Jabul Seraj has also been finalised.

A total of 900 km. of land was levelled in 1964 between Kabul and Shindand. The work of levelling between Herat and Torghundi is nearing completion.

3. Map naming and revision: The work of revising and drawing accurate maps was undertaken by two parties on July 11. The highest and most difficult regions have already been surveyed and mapped and a total of 1,184 small

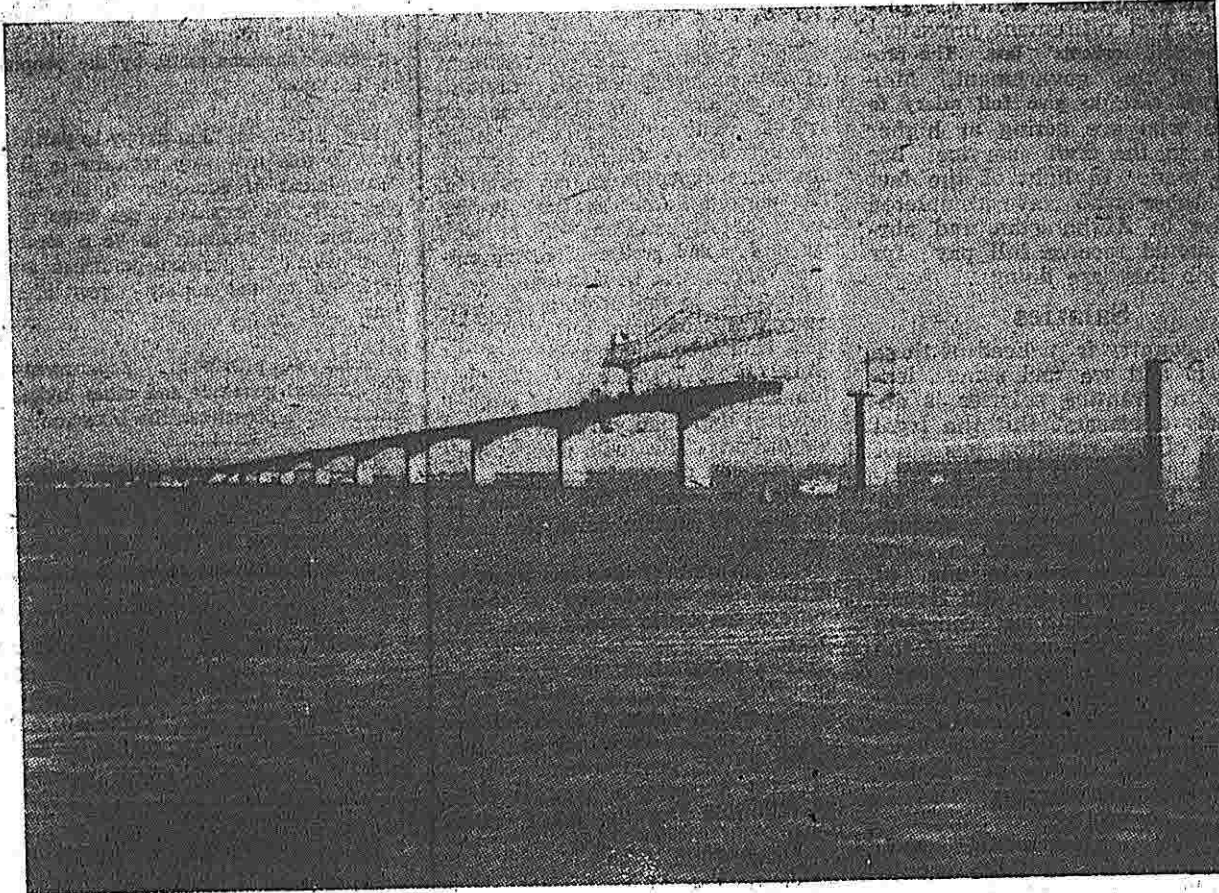
maps made.

4. Correction and contouring: The 1/500,000 scale maps of Afghanistan have been newly drawn in 1/50,000, 1/100,000, 1/250,000 scales for the use of the Ministries of Defence, Education, Public Works and Planning and the Afghan Air Authority. Maps of 1/1,000,000 and 1/2,000,000 scale have been drawn and will be published shortly.

Another batch of 1/50,000 scale maps of the region where petrol exploration is in progress have been drawn and are being printed.

In the last few months the Cartography Department has installed new equipment, including the latest cameras for photogrammetry. Technical personnel have been trained to operate the equipment.

The Department can now produce maps to meet all demands, and the recently printed accurate maps of Afghanistan are already on the market.



This 3,000 metre bridge will be finished this summer. It will link Simohe on the French mainland with the Chateau d'Oleron on the Ile d'Oleron.

Netherland's Provos: What Are They After?

Among the bearded beatniks and long hairs of Western Europe a provocative new movement is spreading in Holland and seems likely to soon cross the frontiers into other lands. This young group calls itself the Provos, a name adopted from shortening the word provoke. The intention is to provoke a complacent, well-ordered, affluent society into a popular debate on fresh new ideas.

The new ideas presented by the Provos seem more of a joke than anything to be taken seriously, unless seen in their historical context. For of all the issues in the world that might unite a young, rebellious group of university students, the Provos seem to have chosen the most unlikely. They are against air pollution.

The movement may have been laughed off the streets had the Mayor of Amsterdam had a sense of humour. But in one of the freest cities in the world, he called the police out against them.

No one in his right senses can be in favour of air pollution. Yet, that is the position in which the Provos have put the Mayor of Amsterdam, or perhaps better stated, he put himself. He has to this date not stopped persecuting them, nor have the Provos ceased to provoke him.

Thus, through a series of blunders on the part of the city Government, the most unlikely movement started by a handful of students now has thousands of supporters and no small sympathy among the population at large.

It started about a year ago on one of the smaller squares of Amsterdam. A leading Dutch cigarette company had presented the city with a statue of a young boy. It's a pretty little statue, quite harmless. The boy stands smiling, mounted on a little pedestal in the square.

But because the statue was presented by a cigarette company a cranky writer against the hazards of smoking found the square a convenient place to speak out against the evils of cigarettes. He chose Saturday nights to do this when he could attract a large, week-end crowd, after the cinema was out.

It was on this square one Saturday night that a small group of Provos nudged the speaker away from the statue and presented a plan. "It's not cigarette smoke which is endangering our health," a Provo said, "it's another kind of smoke, exhaust fumes."

There was laughter. It is obvious that there are too many cars in Amsterdam, he went on to say. There was agreement, as few, if any of the cars belonged to the students. Now, if we banned all cars from the center of the city, we would solve this problem of exhaust fumes. That seemed logical enough. And having removed the exhaust fumes that we breathe every minute of the day, then it wouldn't be so bad if we smoke a cigarette once

in a while. It's a lot of motor exhaust fumes which are blackening our lungs, he said, not a little nicotine.

Hurray! someone said. But how are we going to move in the center of the city, someone more thoughtful asked? Ah, I was coming to that, the speaker replied. Bicycles, of course.

White bicycles, because they would be free of any dirt or pollution. I propose, he said, that the city purchase 20,000 bicycles, paint them white, and that everyone in Amsterdam use one of these when going anywhere in the center of the city.

This is the Provos White Bicycle Plan that launched the movement.

It sounds like a joke, and it is not clear whether even the Provos themselves took it seriously. But the Mayor did. The meeting was broken up by the police. Next week, instead of some 20 students, about 100 showed up. When this was also broken up on the next week more than 200 showed up. The square became the place where one could always find a bit of action on a Saturday night. The more the Mayor called out the police to surprise the Provos, the more the movement grew.

Other plans were presented on the same theme. There is too much chimney smoke, a Provo said. Every chimney in Amsterdam should have a filter to reduce smoke and be painted white. That came to be the Provo's White Chimney Plan.

As every Saturday night the police broke up their meetings, they referred to the Saturday night events as a "happening". By now they had adopted the colour white as their symbol, and they had only to put a white undershirt over the statue of the boy to provoke the police into a "happening" in which all the students were picked up and thrown into jail for the night.

Once they put a white fish into a fountain in a square. That was enough to call out the police. It was about this time they presented their White Chicken Plan.

A chicken in the Amsterdam student slang is a policeman, the policemen, the Provos urged, should no longer carry clubs or in any way be armed. They should be everyone's friends. When anyone needs a white bicycle, they should help him find one. And they should also be good at repairing them. Instead of a club, they should carry an air pump, so that they can help you if one of your tires are low. Naturally, the chickens should be dressed in white.

These students are anarchists, someone said. But the next thing they did was to propose a candidate to the City Council to prove otherwise. He received some 12,000 votes in the city election and was swept into office.

Yet they do seem to be anarchists after a fashion. They have no acknow-

ledged leaders and they apparently have little in the way of organisation. They have adopted white as their colour, but they say it's up to you to decide what it means. They are vague about most things this way, as though refusing to be dogmatic. They seem more to be seeking a programme, than of having found one, while remaining open at both ends, for new ideas to emerge and for leaders to arise.

Out purpose, one of the Provos said, is essentially to act as catalysts, to provoke others into a fresh way of thinking. We preach non-violence. We want to be heard, but we do not want to impose anything, either on others or on ourselves.

Others do not see them this way. By many they are seen as juvenile delinquents who have adopted white as a sad, a distinctive whistle as a gang signal, and their various smokeless plans as irresponsible pranks to disturb the public peace. Most Amsterdam call any young person with a truculent attitude towards established authority a Provo.

Thus, they are lumped with every expression of juvenile rebellion typical in Europe today, against which the remedy that is urged is a smart smack on the backside and a no nonsense attitude on the part of a stern but loving parent. "What in the world did we do to deserve this?" One Amsterdamer asked. "We are a democratic country, there are jobs for all, and we do not owe our children."

The Provos, however, claim that they are far from delinquents, but are highly moral, responsible citizens. "We are not young factory workers drunk on a Saturday night beer, looking for a fight," one Provo explained after being picked up by the police and detained in the police horse stable with some two dozen other protesters. "We are young intellectuals looking for fresh ideas and the last thing we want is violence or to use our fists. It is the police who are over-reacting."

If the Provos seek to distinguish themselves by their intellect, they have so far better succeeded in the manner in which they have presented their ideas than the ideas themselves. Unlike the Paris Existentialists or London's Angry Young Men, they have yet to produce a consistent philosophy or a popular literature.

Either the movement will fade out because of this, or their ideas will grow in content and affect much of Europe. It is too early to say what will happen, but it is clear that the movement is growing in Holland and that if air pollution is an unlikely issue, much more can certainly be read into it. When you say, the air stinks, you can mean many things.

But one of the great ironies of the movement is that the air in Holland is about the cleanest and most invigorating in the heart of industrial Europe.

American Doctors Teach New Practices Here

KABUL, July 27, Each month two or more medical specialists are giving their services and knowledge to Afghanistan, in addition to the work of the regular team of doctors, nurses and technicians serving here under the CARE-Medico programme. These American doctors leave their own practice in the U.S. for one month to give their services in Afghanistan.

During June Dr. Everett Shocket, general and thoracic surgeon from Miami Beach, Florida; Dr. Ralph Cancher, doctor in internal medicine from Oakland, California; and Dr. Franklin Milam, ophthalmologist from Bellevue, Washington, gave lectures and practical services at Avicenna Hospital in Kabul.

Each gave a lecture at the Faculty of Medicine at Kabul University, visited the hospitals and medical school in Jalalabad, the Helmand Valley hospital in Bost, and the Wazir Akbar Khan hospital in Kabul. They were able to bring the latest techniques and knowledge in their various specialties to resident doctors and students in these institutions.

This month, Dr. John Ridley, gynecologist from Atlanta, Georgia, and Dr. Calvin Skinner, general surgeon from Middletown, Ohio, are giving their special services to these same Afghan medical institutions. In addition, Dr. Ridley has been of special service to Zaisahgh (maternity hospital) in Kabul. When they leave Kabul at the end of July, they will be replaced by Dr. Robert Madden, Professor of Surgery at the New York Medical College, New York City, and Dr. Stephen Mullins from Clearwater, Florida, whose specialty is internal medicine.

A recent arrival who has joined the permanent CARE-Medico team at Avicenna Hospital are Dr. Norman Sears, specialist in internal medicine, and Miss Joanne Waddington, a registered nurse.

The combined efforts of the permanent CARE-Medico staff and the visiting doctors and surgeons are making a sizeable contribution to the advancement of medical practices and services in Afghanistan.

Pink Snow, Red Rain

CANBERRA, July 27, (Reuters).—Skiers on the snowy mountains in South-east New South Wales, were treated to a fall of pink snow Monday—and Canberra residents were showered with red rain.

Pink snow falls began late on Sunday and continued Monday. In Canberra the red rain streaked washing and muddled cars and house windows.

Meteorologists at Canberra weather bureau blamed widespread red dust for the phenomenon.

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

"Parwan" published in Charikar, strongly criticises the activities of a village chief who four years ago, according to the editorial, was dropped from his job for ill-mannered behavior. He was expelled from the job by a verdict of the court. Despite this, once again it was proposed that he should become village chief.

The editorial notes that the provincial consultative council has now rejected the application, but asks how and why this man was proposed for the job again.

Commenting on the decision of Banke Melli Afghan to finance the establishment of five schools, "Ettehad", published in Baghlan, says that this step will allow our children, whose living standard is not very high, to continue their education. The paper welcomes the step and hopes that other commercial organisation will follow suit.

The paper also reports on a meeting held recently in Kunduz at which the governor of the province stressed the need for public cooperation in filling out the forms indicating the amount of cultivable land they hold. He urged the provincial officials and Woleswals to see that these forms are filled out by land owners and returned to proper authorities.

"Teli Afghan", published in Kandahar city, points out the need to strengthen and expand the Women's Society in the province. The paper says while the Kabul Women's Society has rendered large-scale effective services to women, the Kandahar branch of the society has remained almost idle.

The editorial has expressed hope that the governor with the cooperation of the education department will draft a new plan for the development of the society. It says we are sure that the well-to-do people of Kandahar will contribute towards the expansion of the activities of this society.

In another editorial the paper discusses the effect of the population increase food on supply. Overcoming this problem will require great international efforts, the paper says, but suggests each individual must play his share in reducing the gap in food production. The people should be encouraged to cooperate in development plans. "Walangah", published in Gardez, has released an interview with the Mayor of Gardez. The Mayor revealed that the new map for the development of the city has been approved by the Ministry of Public Works and very soon construction work will be started. According to the new map Gardez, the centre of Pakhtia province, will have a new congregational mosque, hotel, library, cinema, government buildings, and residential area.

Commenting on a government decision to survey underground water resources from Kabul to Charikar and from Kabul to Sorobi, "Walangah" says that in a country where surface water is scarce during the warm season, it is essential that such steps to tap underground water resources should be taken, the paper cites the efforts made in Kattawaz and Ghazni where deep wells are now providing plenty of water for irrigation purposes.

The "Nangarhar" daily in a comment on a decision by the government to try to improve the living standard of the koochi people says that the step in fact will solve one of the great problems confronting a large segment of the Afghan population. The kochis, wandering not only inflicts harm upon the kochis themselves but also causes complaints from farmers and villages who suffer damage from cattle belonging to the kochis.

The paper also published a report on the sinking mountain in Kunar. According to the report huge masses of earth and rocks are sliding towards Sangar village in the area.

According to a government official in Kunar there have been no casualties. The authorities have notified the Ministry of Mines and Industries. "Deewa", published in Sheberghan in Jouzjan province has published a report on the situation in Sare Pul Woleswali. The report mentions the great economic potential of the area.

It says that the governor of Sheberghan recently visited the area and promised that he will take proper steps to plant more nut trees there. Also the governor has promised to take steps to conserve canal water going through the desert.

Several teachers are to be sent to the area to improve the method of weaving of carpets which, according to the report, is a main occupation of its people.

"Baidar" published in Mazari Sharif in an editorial praises the decision of Prime Minister should be interpreted Maiwandwal to make frequent trips to various parts of the country and meet the people directly and listen to their views.

The paper says this action by the Prime Minister should be interpreted as a manifestation of the democratic system to the realisation of which he has committed himself. The editorial also says that such visits by our leaders make it possible for them to see the various government departments in action and learn about any shortcomings.

Civil Service Pay, Draft Law

(contd. from page 1)

Another way to improve agricultural productivity is to bring new land under irrigation. Of course laws must be drafted and efforts made to encourage the agriculture bank to assist the people.

The government plans to utilise subterranean water for irrigation where possible.

If a general campaign for the improvement of agriculture along the lines stated above is carried out, we may be able to make ourselves agriculturally self sufficient, Maiwandwal said. We could even be hopeful of paying some of our foreign debts from the sale of agricultural products. However, if we meet our own home demands it will be a great achievement.

Increasing the production of fruit will provide us with the opportunity to export more of our fruit to foreign countries and earn hard and soft currency.

Anti-Corruption

In answer to another question, Maiwandwal said the campaign against corruption could be successful only by determination on the part of the people. Such a campaign is not an easy task, he said.

The government is trying to combat corruption, whether social, moral or material with the means which it has. It is not frightened of any schemings, he said.

When asked by a deputy about how the publication of stories on court cases may affect the decision of the courts, the Prime Minister said that in the press law such publications are prohibited. The criminal procedure law also deals with this matter.

Land Claims

Referring to the application of the provisions of the Constitution in the provinces by civil servants, Maiwandwal said, the reason for his trips to the provinces, especially the distant ones was to make the people understand human integrity and to make them comprehend that

there is no distance between them and the government.

Referring to the claims likely to arise after arid lands are brought under irrigation by government projects, Maiwandwal said that so long as claimants don't have legal documents to prove their ownership, their claims are, in accordance with the law, ruled baseless. Land without a legal owner is in the possession of the public.

Maiwandwal said an investigation commission has been sent to the Helmand Valley to finalise the claims made by some people against the state ownership of land. Maiwandwal said the investment of the state in Nahr Darweshan in Garmser has been large and the government intends to move the agriculture school from Kabul to that area.

When asked about the appointment of civil servants, the Prime Minister said these appointments are in accordance with the promotion and retirement provisions of the civil servants' law. The proposal of the government, Maiwandwal said, to give full salary to those who are acting at higher ranks in the civil service has been made in light of the fact that those who have completed studies in Afghanistan and abroad should receive full pay for the job they are doing.

Salaries

The country is in need of these experts and we feel some leniency in granting salaries is absolutely necessary. But the legal aspect of the question has not been forgotten by the government. The government has already proposed certain amendments to the law which is now under consideration by one of the committees of the House. After the committees complete their studies, the position of the government will be made clear. If it is approved the government will have a free hand to employ these people who have training and ability at higher ranks with full pay.

However, Maiwandwal said, the appointment of these people to higher ranks is not difficult. Once they are appointed they should receive enough to live at a reasonable level.

When asked about the election of the dean of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy, Maiwandwal said his election was in accordance with the university election regulations. The old regulations also permitted the appointment of a dean but the government through the Ministry of Education and Kabul University omitted the clause on the appointment of a dean. The step was taken in order to promote the democratic spirit, he added.

University Draft Law

Elaborating on the fact that the university law is still in draft form, the Prime Minister said the technical terms ought to be considered. Although the draft law has not passed through legal channels, the election was in accordance with the spirit and provisions of the draft law, he said.

Construction of bridges in Kunar is now under consideration, the Prime Minister said reported.

In answer to another question put by a Deputy, the Prime Minister said he agreed with the Deputy's view that members of Parliament are sincere in their cooperation with the government and express their views in order to help improve the country.

Distribution

In answer to another question, Maiwandwal said instructions have been issued to the Governor of Paktia to help the people in getting and filling out tax registration forms. In the distribution of land to those people whose land has been taken in the construction of the dam at Sardah, the Prime Minister said that after the land is brought under irrigation top priority will be given to those who have lost their lands.

Referring to the applications received from the people of the provinces, the Prime Minister said that most of them were sent to the judicial authorities. Maiwandwal added, when a case is handled by a primary court in the province and one of the parties comes to Kabul and appeals to the government, the government as the executive power refers all such cases back to the courts of law.

Referring to the high price of wheat, Maiwandwal said in order to encourage the farmers it would be preferable to keep the price of wheat high. However various agricultural projects will be included in the third five-year development plan. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation during this year has already started the Reza Kohistan Dam. The Kelakaj project will begin this year, and the Kokcha project will be launched next year.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation still needs to employ foreign experts, he said.

Pastures

Matters related to pastures are

handled by the state land and settlement department. However the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation will cooperate with the department to maintain and expand pasture lands.

About the opening of an Information and Culture office in Takhar, the Prime Minister said it will be done providing money is available.

Since all the provinces are keen on having such offices, the Ministry in accordance with the plan for balanced growth of the country will study the possibilities of establishing them.

However, the Prime Minister said it will be done providing money is available.

However the Prime Minister said in accordance with the press law the people can establish their own newspapers if they so wish.

Customs

On the abolition of customs within the country, the Prime Minister said in most cases the local customs were corrupted. The government decided to strengthen the customs offices in Kabul and at the borders and to remove customs offices in towns where in addition to corruption extra expenditure was involved. The custom houses in the border towns of Afghanistan will be well equipped and groups of roving customs officers will be formed.

Referring to the projects the government has on hand to combat the meat shortage in Kabul, he said the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has plans to establish poultry farms in the vicinity of the city and Nangarhar. This will meet both the shortage of meat and eggs. Similarly he said fish raising in Kargha will further solve the meat shortage.

The government also has plans to increase the production of sheep, improve the cattle breeds, and raise rams.

When asked about the curbing of smuggling, the Prime Minister said he had earlier asked the Wolesi Jirgah to forward its views on this matter to the government.

During yesterday's question hour the following Deputies asked questions:

Deputy Yar Mohammad, from Pansher, Kapisa.

Deputy Mohammad Ismail from Wakhan, Badakhshan.

Deputy Babrak, from Kabul.

Deputy Mohammad Ikram Iman, from Sangh Charak, Jouzjan.

Deputy Abdul Ghaffour Bahir, from Alishing, Laghman.

Deputy Haji Mohammad, from Garmser, Helmand.

Deputy Ahmad Shah Rahmatian, from Herat.

Deputy Mohammad Jan, from Sarkani, Kunar.

Deputy Mohammad Omar, from Shah Joy, Zabul.

Deputy Shah Alim, Tahiri, from Karokh, Herat.

Deputy Baz Mohammad, from Zurmuli, Paktia.

Deputy Hafizullah, Maidan, Maidan.

Deputy Ghulam Ali Hasibi, from Rustakh, Takhar.

Deputy Abdul Razakh, from Surkhe Parsa, Parwan.

Negotiators Lay Groundwork For Treaty On Outer Space

GENEVA, July 27.—Negotiators for a treaty on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space completed preliminary consideration of substantive provisions on Tuesday.

However, a long discussion of the rules for treaty accession delayed creation of a working group to tackle generally-agreed articles in greater detail.

The final substantive article considered Tuesday was drawn from the United States and Soviet draft treaties which are before the legal sub-committee of the United Nations committee on the peaceful uses of outer space. It dealt in part with preventing the contamination of celestial bodies or of harming the environment of the earth. There was general agreement on this article.

Some issues remained unsettled in clauses dealing with consultations to be undertaken if a state believes a space experiment to be dangerous to other states.

The contamination article was expected to go before the working group Wednesday along with other provisions wholly or partly agreed to in the sub-committee earlier.

The United Arab Republic introduced an additional draft article to ensure that space communications be used peacefully, banning "hostile propaganda" and having special reference to the expected scientific development whereby space satellites may soon be able to transmit radio and television programmes directly to receivers in homes around the world.

This drew favourable preliminary comment from several delegations and was to be studied in greater detail later.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, July 27, (Bakhtar).—The carpet company has exported 11,504 square metres of carpets to the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland during the last four months.

MAZARI SHARIF, July 27, (Bakhtar).—A protocol on establishment of a mother and child centre in Mazari Sharif was signed yesterday between Governor Hussain Masa and a representative of the Public Health Ministry. The centre will be housed in an annex under construction in Mazari's women's hospital.

KALA NAU, July 27, (Bakhtar).—The first pharmacy in Morghab wolewali of Badkhis province was opened Sunday by provincial public health officer Sayed-Hamoud Nesar.

MAZARI SHARIF, July 27, (Bakhtar).—The foundation stone for a new building to house Asadia Madusa, an Institute of Islamic Studies, was laid yesterday by Governor Hussain Masa of Balkh province. The building which will have 16 rooms is being constructed with donations made by the people of the area.

Eng. Masa said "I'm happy to participate in this new step forward in the development of education in this historic city. He expressed the hope the Madrasa will continue to be a centre from which enlightened graduates are presented to the society year after year.

Heads of provincial departments, the assistant governor and other invited guests were present at the occasion.

KABUL, July 27, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Habib and Sayed Ahmad Azizi, technicians of Afghan Air Authority, left Kabul yesterday for the United States to study airport engineering and electricity.

KABUL, July 27, (Bakhtar).—Shah Wali, assistant chief of department of radiology in Kabul University Health Institutions, left here yesterday for Paris to continue his studies in this field.

90 % Nationalisation Of Steel Likely In UK

LONDON, July 27, (DPA).—Britain's House of Commons Tuesday night passed in second reading the government bill on the nationalisation of 90 per cent of the country's steel industry.

The Labour government bill was approved by 328 against 247 votes. Despite strong opposition by the Conservatives, there is plain sailing for the nationalisation plans, while the Labour Party secured its overwhelming majority in the March general elections.

The government of Premier Harold Wilson, resuming measures left off in 1951 when the Labour government of Clement Attlee was defeated by the conservatives, plans to put 13 major steel companies under government control and management.

An organising committee is to work out details for the planned nationalisation.

Congo Govt. Suspects Mutiny Was Prelude To Coup Attempt

KINSHASA, (formerly Leopoldville), The Congo, July 27, (AP) (Reuter).—The Government circles suspected that a coup to overthrow President Joseph Mobutu was to have been made after army units mutinied semi-official sources said Tuesday.

The plot was inspired by financial circles, they said.

Kinshasa radio Tuesday repeated a message from Mobutu that he would investigate all aspects of the mutiny by Katangese gendarmes and white mercenaries last week.

No other details on the suspected plot were available.

Mobutu himself seized power last November in a coup.

It was at Kisangani, formerly known as Stanleyville, that European men, women and children were massacred two years ago by Congolese Simba rebels.

One thousand gendarmes and white mercenaries brought in to the Congo to fight the rebels mutinied in Kisangani last week, reportedly because they had not been paid for three months.

Meanwhile, White mercenary units controlled key points in Kisangani (formerly Stanleyville), but they appeared to be acting as neutrals in the mutiny of Katangese troops and were helping to keep relative order, white evacuees said yesterday.

However, there were some mercenaries involved with the Katangese, they said.

The evacuees told reporters sporadic small-arms fire could still be heard when they left.

World Briefs

MOSCOW, July 27, (Tass).—Soviet leaders have sent a message of greetings to the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, Prime Minister Fidel Castro and President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the national uprising in Cuba.

LONDON, July 27, (DPA).—The British government has proposed to Spain that she appoint a permanent Spanish representative on Gibraltar.

According to informed sources here, Britain also proposed that Spain would be given the right jointly to use Gibraltar airfields and ports. But Britain would still retain control.

The same sources said that Britain was still awaiting a reply to her proposals.

Britain also said that Britain and Spain should adopt joint measures to prevent smuggling through Gibraltar to Spain.

Finally, the Gibraltar administration would take on more of a municipal appearance, but the rock's colonial status would remain.

KHARTOUM, July 27, (Tass).—The Supreme Council of the Sudan accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Muhammad Ahmed Mahgoub after the Constituent Assembly passed a vote of no confidence in his government. Reporting this, the newspaper al Ayam publishes the statement of the Supreme Council informing of its decision to call the next meeting of parliament on the 27th of July to elect a new Premier.

PARIS, July 27, (AP).—Trial of several persons accused of taking part in the kidnapping of Moroccan opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka which was set for Tuesday is to begin Sept. 5. The trial is expected to last three or four weeks.

NICOSIA, July 27, (AP).—An official Turkish Cypriot spokesman Tuesday described the Island's House of Representatives decision to extend the term of office of its members and the President by one year as unlawful.

KUWAIT, July 27, (AP).—Kuwait Tuesday announced it was breaking off diplomatic relations with Portugal.

The announcement also said Kuwait had closed all ports and airports to Portuguese ships and planes was cutting all trade relations in view of Portugal's continued "persecution of African nations under her rule."

KARACHI, July 27, (AP).—Pakistan Commerce Minister Ghulam Farque leaves here Wednesday for a five-day friendly visit to China.

CANBERRA, July 27, (DPA).—The U.S. plans to increase its network of spacecraft and satellite observer stations in Australia from five to seven, it was learned here yesterday.

Kisangani Monday. But it appeared to be wild and aimless.

The 44 whites, mainly missionaries, and their families, flew in here last night. They were in good health but tired.

The evacuees confirmed the death of Colonel Joseph Tshatshi, commander of the Congo army headquarters in Kisangani.

They said he was killed when he went to the Katanga mutineers' camp to bring them under control after firing broke out on Saturday morning.

There were two versions of how Colonel Tshatshi died. One said he refused to stop at a barrier at the camp gate and was shot and killed when he tried to bully his way in. The other said he was killed after peacefully entering the camp.

The evacuees could confirm no other deaths and said there appeared to have been few.

Most of the evacuees left their homes when the firing broke out and congregated in the Victoria hotel in central Kisangani where they stayed until the evacuation.

None of the evacuees was willing to be quoted by name. They plan to remain here until the situation clears, then return to Kisangani.

Meanwhile reports from Kisangani said Congo Prime Minister Leonard Mulamba who flew there on Sunday to try to settle the mutiny, hoped for another meeting Tuesday with Colonel Tshipula, leader of the Katangese troops.

There were hopes yesterday that agreement could be reached.

Speck Formally Charged With Murdering 8 Nurses

CHICAGO, Illinois, July 27, (AP).—Richard Speck, 24, was formally accused Tuesday of murdering eight nurses, in a methodical massacre in their dormitory July 14.

A court county (Chicago) grand jury, after a day of hearing police and medical witnesses, handed eight indictments to judge Edward Healy, acting chief justice of the criminal division of circuit court.

A few hundred feet away from the criminal courts building on Chicago's south side, Speck was walking for the first time in his city-jail hospital room, heavily guarded. He has been under treatment for self-inflicted wounds since his arrest July 17.

Until the grand jury acted, Speck had been charged with only one of the eight killings, that of miss Gloria Jean Davy, 22, of Dyer, Indiana, who police believe was the first of the eight killings.

Asked whether the state would seek to send Speck to the electric chair, John Stamos, first assistant state's attorney told reporters "no comment."

Newsmen also inquired when Speck would be transferred from the city jail Stamos said that was a medical question that he expected would be answered in the next four days.

The city jail superintendent, C. William Ruddell, reported Speck's condition continues to be satisfactory, with pulse and temperature normal.

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



representing all major AIR- and SHIPPING-LINES
Contact us for information and all reservations
ASTCO TRAVEL OFFICE
Shar-e-Nau near American and Iran Embassy
Telephone 21504

Poppy Brand

Ghee Substitute "Made In Holland" Delicious and healthy vitamins added. Obtain your requirements from:

Balkhi Ltd. Rahimi Market

Jadi Maiwand, Kabul and other stores Tele: 24668

Virologists Study Ways To Combat Various Diseases

MOSCOW, July 27, (DPA).—Recommendations for combating virus diseases were outlined by the participants in the symposium of virologists which came to a close here Saturday, Tass reported.

The symposium was sponsored by the European Regional Bureau of the World Health Organisation.

The representatives of 15 European countries who attended the symposium agreed that broad international cooperation was a necessary basis for the control of epidemiological conditions and success in the struggle against the viruses.

The participants discussed such diseases as influenza, measles, parotitis, tick encephalitis, poliomyelitis smallpox.

The people of a number of eastern countries still suffer from these diseases and in recent years smallpox cases were more than once registered in the capitals of European states.

Delegates pointed out that although poliomyelitis has been suppressed by broad immunisation in almost all European countries, this infection still could not be disregarded.

The desire was expressed that the vaccination of small children in European countries continue and that a high immunological level of the entire population be maintained.

CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. American colour cinematograph film with Farsi translation.

SEVEN THIEVES

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30 and 10 p.m. American colour film.

TAMERS

PAMIR CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m. Indian film.

JAVANMARD

WEATHER

Kabul	33c	16c
Kandahar	40c	20c
Mazari Sharif	42c	32c
Kunduz	41c	27c
Jalalabad	35c	27c
Salang Shamaji	15c	7c
Farah	47c	24c
Bamian	26c	8c

PHARMACIES OPEN TONIGHT

Sarwari: First part of Jadi Nader Pashtun Tel. 22871.

Watan: Second part of Jadi Nader Pashtun Tel. 2126.

Farhad: First part of Jadi Maiwand Tel. 22906.

Ansari: Shari Nau, Ansari square Tel. 20520.